

## SHIFTY WILSON ON COLONEL'S BODKIN

Elusive Balancer on String of Words Pinned Down by Proof That In Fifteen Public Utterances He Took Forty-One Different Positions on Preparedness.

EACH STAND CONTRADICTED FROM 1 TO 6 OF THE OTHERS

Democratic Candidate Said That Our Army Was Ample and That We Did Not Have Enough Troops to Patrol the Border; That We Were on the Verge of a Maelstrom and That There Was No Critical Situation; That the National Guard Would Not Do and Then That It Must Do.

In the fourteen months extending from December 8th, 1914, to February 10th, 1916, there were fifteen messages, letters and speeches of President Wilson which I have read. In these fifteen messages, letters and speeches, during those fourteen months, President Wilson took forty-one different positions about preparedness and the measures necessary to secure it; and each of these forty-one positions contradicted from one to six of the others. In many of his speeches the weasel words of one portion of the speech took all the meaning out of the words used in another portion of that speech; and these latter words themselves had a weasel significance as regards yet other words. He argued for preparedness and against preparedness. He stated that our army was ample; and that we did not have enough troops to patrol the Mexican border in time of peace. He said the world was on fire, and that sparks were liable to drop anywhere and cause us to burst into flame; and he also said that there was no immediate danger. He said that there was no sudden crisis; and then again that he did not know what a single day would bring forth. He said that we were on the verge of a maelstrom; and then that there was no special or critical situation. He said the danger was constant and immediate; and also that we were not threatened from any quarter. He said that there was no fear among us; and also that we were in daily danger of seeing the vital interest and honor of the country menaced and the flag of the United States stained with impunity. He said that we were in very critical danger of being involved in the great European struggle; and also that there was no need to discuss the question of defense, or to get nervous or excited about it. In one and the same speech, he said that a sufficient number of men would volunteer, and that if they did not he would be ashamed of America; and he also said that he did not know of any law which laid upon them the duty of coming into the army, if it should be necessary to call for volunteers. He said that we needed 500,000 volunteers, and that if there was any legitimate criticism of this demand it was because it was too small; and as soon as Congressman Hay objected to the plan, he promptly abandoned it. He said that the National Guard was not the proper body upon which to rely; and then not only changed his own mind but forced his own Secretary of War out of his cabinet, because this Secretary possessed less flexible convictions and was unable instantly to reverse himself when going at full speed.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes is seeing how big the west is, and the west is seeing how big Mr. Hughes is. It is a happy arrangement.

+++++  
+ "IGNOBLE EASE" AND PEACE.  
+ FUL SLOTH ARE  
+ NOT PEACE.

There is nothing that we of this country so much need as to practice the doctrine of service. As a people we need the sterner virtues even more than we need the softer virtues. Material prosperity, bodily ease, money, pleasure, are all desirable; but we to us if we consider them as be-all and end-all of our private lives or of our collective national life! Woe to us if our material prosperity brings in its wake lethargy of spirit and deadness of soul! Let us in our lives apply the great doctrines of duty and of service. Above all let us realize that lofty profession is a mischievous sham when it is not translated into efficient performance. Among the companions of Lucifer in Milton's mighty epic there was none among the fiercer fiends so dangerous as he who "With words clothed in reason's garb, Counseled ignoble ease and peaceful sloth, Not peace."

—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

## MOSBY AND HIS MEN

The Old Warrior's Attitude Toward Reunions After the War.

The late Colonel John S. Mosby differed from many military men in that instead of being pleased at being given a higher designation than he was properly entitled to the conferring of the higher title was extremely obnoxious to him," remarked Henry D. Rose of Norfolk.

"People who thought to please him by calling him general instead of finding favor invoked upon themselves the resentment of the old partisan chief. 'I never was a general, sir,' I heard him once say with great warmth to a young Virginian who thus addressed him. 'I am Colonel Mosby, and I never attained any higher rank than colonel, so please don't call me general.'"

"As brave a spirit as ever lived, the old warrior was full of eccentricities. One of his peculiarities was his persistent declination to attend any of the reunions of Mosby's men. He probably gloried in the fact that these reunions were held, but no amount of persuasion could get him to be present. "He used occasionally to indulge in a little grim humor regarding the number of those who attended the reunions. As the years went by naturally many of his old followers would cross to the great beyond, but curiously enough, according to the colonel's own statement, there seemed to be just as many of Mosby's men at these annual gatherings a generation after the war as ever he had enlisted in his command at the height of its numerical strength."—Washington Post.

## WORLD'S LARGEST CLOCK

Its Dial, Forty Feet Across, Carries a Twenty Foot Minute Hand.

The largest clock in the world is in the tower of the Colgate building, on the Jersey side of the river, writes the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

This clock, which is illuminated at night, can be seen by persons using any of the ferries leaving from the lower part of Manhattan and those plying between the New York and New Jersey shores. Staten Island dwellers coming to or leaving New York city and commuters from New Jersey points use it as their official timepiece and regulate their watches by it.

The clock was built at Waterbury, Conn., and so gigantic are its parts that it was necessary to bring the hands from the factory on a flat car and use a box car to transport the works. The minute hand is twenty feet long and weighs half a ton, and the hour hand is fifteen feet long.

The weights of this monster timepiece are more than a ton. The dial is forty feet in diameter, surpassing by thirteen feet six inches that of the second largest clock in the world, in the Metropolitan tower; it is fifteen feet greater than that of the clock in the tower of Philadelphia city hall, the third largest in the world, and it doubles "Big Ben," on top of the house of parliament, London, which is perhaps the most widely known clock in the world.

## Where a King's Clothes Were Kept.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe is a conspicuous landmark in Queen Victoria street and derives a grotesque distinguishing title from former proximity to the king's great wardrobe. This was originally the town mansion of Sir John Beauchamp and purchased from his executors by Edward III. for the keepers of the king's apparel. "There were kept," says Fuller, "the ancient clothes of our English kings which they wore on great festivals." Shakespeare in his will left to his favorite daughter, Susannah, the Warwickshire doctor's wife, a house near the Wardrobe, "wherein one John Robinson dwelleth." The present Church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe was rebuilt by Wren after the great fire and became the city center of the evangelical revival under William Romayne.—Westminster Gazette.

## Anecdotes of Richter.

Mme. X. was singing at a rehearsal and was decidedly out of tune. Dr. Richter stood it as long as he could, then turned to her. "Madame," he said, "will you kindly give the orchestra your A?"

At another rehearsal one of the instrumentalists made a mistake. "No," said Dr. Richter, "it goes so (humming)—rum-tum-tum-tum." The same player made another mistake. "No, no—rum-tum-tum-tum." At the third mistake Dr. Richter momentarily lost patience and cried, "Why do you make so many mistakes, Mr. —?" Then quickly recovering his habitual good humor, "Ah, I know why it is—you like to hear me sing!"—Manchester Guardian.

## Why He Was on Time.

Beranger was one day complimented by a lady on the punctuality with which he kept his engagements. "It is a pleasure," said she, "to invite you to dinner, for you never make us wait." "I am no longer young, madam," replied the poet, "and experience has taught me one thing—it is dangerous not to arrive at the precise hour, for the guests who are waiting for you will pass the time in discussing your faults."

## A Rising Concern.

"So you've invested your money in a new airship company?" "Yes. If our airship goes up the stock will go up." "But suppose it doesn't?" "Then the company will go up."—Boston Transcript.

## What Portland Cement Is.

Portland cement is defined by the Scientific American as a product made by burning limestone and clay, mixed in certain proportions, and grinding the resulting clinker to powder.

## EAST CHARLESTON

Will Findlay has bought back his farm.

William Moulton is in very poor health.

Thomas Jensen is home from New York on a vacation.

Beatrice Buck visited friends at Island Pond last week.

W. H. Gardiner and family are visiting relatives in Lyndonville.

Will every voter look to see if his name is on the check list.

R. A. Cota and Richard Parker took an auto trip to Boston last week.

The Morse Brothers visited relatives in Coaticook, Que., recently.

Merrill Lewis has bought a pasture and storehouse from J. G. Canning.

Mrs. Joseph Canning and daughter visited her parents in Derby last week.

Will Gray of Lyndonville is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Rosetta Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Wilson of Barton were guests at Austin Hall's Sunday.

Will Cargill's little daughter, who has been very ill, is somewhat improved.

Gladys Batchelder of St. Johnsbury is visiting her sister, Mrs. Will Moulton.

Mrs. Archer spent the week-end with her brother, Edward Hastings, in Derby.

M. C. Davis has purchased a piece of land for the village from J. G. Turnbull.

Bert Seavey was called to Brownington Sunday by the illness of his brother, Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Kelley have returned from visiting relatives in Concord, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowery of Brownington were guests of Merrill Lewis last week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Cushman and Mrs. Lottie Goodwin visited relatives in West Burke last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Crow recently visited relatives in Coventry.

Miss Chamberlin and pupils of the Dolluff school held a corn roast on the point at Echo pond last week.

Rev. and Mrs. B. M. Scudder and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Buck attended the C. E. convention at Montpelier last week.

Topic for the C. E. prayer meeting Oct. 12, "What New Work Should Our Society Undertake?" Led by the lookout committee.

Workmen are employed cleaning Clyde river of debris, preparatory to running a large amount of pulp next year.

The many friends of Rev. E. H. Ballou will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of himself and wife at Tientsin, China.

Will all the ladies please meet in the vestry Friday afternoon to sew. From 5 to 7 o'clock a hash supper will be served. Ladies please bring cake.

George Pierce says he does wish that the party who is digging his potatoes at night, would come in the daytime so they could see to dig them clean, as help is so scarce he hates to go over the ground twice.

The teacher and pupils of the village school invited the people in the district Saturday night to an October party. After a short entertainment a social hour was spent, dainty refreshments were served at a bonfire on the grounds, where marshmallows were toasted. Everybody had a fine time.

## WEST CHARLESTON

Walter Coffey was ill the first of the week.

Eugene Royce of Boston is here visiting relatives.

The obituary of Jason D. Niles will appear next week.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will have a harvest dinner Friday.

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## JAPAN'S WOLFISH DOGS.

Famed For Their Savage Ferocity and Tenacity of Grip.

Most of the dogs in Japan are of native breed and are quite different from the dogs in western countries. Like the Japanese horses, they are smaller. As the Japanese have ever been an agricultural people, hunting dogs were not known, nor did they have any use for watch dogs, as they kept neither flocks nor herds. The Japanese dog, therefore, is a domestic animal, to the breeding of which no particular attention was given, thus producing a mongrel type.

A great many years ago one of the shoguns became interested in the breeding of dogs, so more care was given to developing a good type. Many of the daimyos, thinking that they would stand in better favor with the shogun, presented him with presents of anywhere from ten to twenty dogs. At one time the emperor had over 5,000 at Kamakura.

The average native dog of Japan has a savage, wolfish aspect, with flat head, pointed muzzle and short, erect ears, with bushy, foxlike tail. They are bold and obstinate in disposition and never know when they are beaten. A Japanese once gave a live dog to his pet tiger as a treat. But the animal, realizing the situation before the tiger did, seized the tiger by the throat and choked it to death before it could defend itself, though the dog also died from its wounds. The Japanese dog is thus far famed for its unexampled ferocity and tenacity of grip, something like the western bulldog.—Japan Magazine.

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